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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 SEP 09 ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS 4 OCT 03 MATHDI removed from STN
NEWS 5 OCT 04 CA/Caplus-Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) added
to core patent offices
NEWS 6 OCT 13 New CAS Information Use Policies Effective October 17, 2005
NEWS 7 OCT 17 STN(R) AnaVist(TM), Version 1.01, allows the export/download
of Caplus documents for use in third-party analysis and
visualization tools
NEWS 8 OCT 27 Free KWIC format extended in full-text databases
NEWS 9 OCT 27 DIOGENES content streamlined
NEWS 10 OCT 27 EPFULL enhanced with additional content
NEWS 11 NOV 14 CA/Caplus - Expanded coverage of German academic research

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 18 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005.
V8.0 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01 AT
<http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/>

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NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:13:26 ON 29 NOV 2005

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:13:54 ON 29 NOV 2005

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 28 NOV 2005 HIGHEST RN 868827-82-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 28 NOV 2005 HIGHEST RN 868827-82-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

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*****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now     *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information.  *
*
*****
```

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=> E "M-THPC"/CN 25

E1	1	M-THIOCRESOL/CN
E2	1	M-THIZONE/CN
E3	0 -->	M-THPC/CN
E4	1	M-THYMOL/CN
E5	1	M-THYMOL, 2,2'-(P-METHOXYBENZYLIDENE) DI-/CN
E6	1	M-THMYL TRICHLOROACETATE/CN
E7	1	M-TMI/CN
E8	1	M-TMXDI/CN
E9	1	M-TMXDU/CN
E10	1	M-TOIN/CN
E11	1	M-TOLIDINE/CN
E12	1	M-TOLIDINE, A,A,A,A',A',A'-HEXAFLUORO-/CN
E13	1	M-TOLIDINE, A,A,A,A',A',A'-HEXAFLUORO-, DITARTRATE/CN
E14	1	M-TOLIDINE, 5-NITRO-/CN
E15	1	M-TOLIDINE, 6,6'-DICHLORO-N,N'-DICINNAMYLIDENE-/CN
E16	1	M-TOLIDINE, COMPD. WITH BUOH/CN
E17	1	M-TOLIDINE, COMPD. WITH FEI2/CN
E18	1	M-TOLIDINE, N-ACETOACETYL-N'-ACETYL-/CN
E19	1	M-TOLIDINE-PYROMELLITIC DIANHYDRIDE COPOLYMER/CN
E20	1	M-TOLIL/CN
E21	1	M-TOLIL, 4,4'-DIETHOXY-/CN
E22	1	M-TOLIL, 4,4'-DIMETHOXY-/CN
E23	1	M-TOLIL, 5,5'-DIETHOXY-4,4'-DIHYDROXY-A,A'-DIMORPHOLINO-/CN
E24	1	M-TOLIL, 5,5'-DIETHOXY-4,4'-DIHYDROXY-A,A'-DIPERIDINO-/CN
E25	1	M-TOLIL, 6,6'-DIMETHOXY-/CN

=> E "THPC"/CN 25

E1	1	THP-ADRIAMYCIN HCL/CN
E2	1	THP-M/CN

E3 1 --> THPC/CN
 E4 1 THPE/CN
 E5 1 THPO/CN
 E6 1 THPO PROTEIN (MOUSE STRAIN FVB/N CLONE MGC:6080 IMAGE:3593885)/CN
 E7 1 THPOH/CN
 E8 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE/CN
 E9 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 1,3-DICHLORO-2-PROPANOL AND UREA/CN
 E10 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 1,6-HEXANEDIAMINE/CN
 E11 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 3-BROMOPHENOL, 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE AND
 FORMALDEHYDE/CN
 E12 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 4-BROMOPHENOL, 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE,
 FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E13 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 4-BROMOPHENOL, 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE,
 FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT),
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM HYDROXIDE AND TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONI/CN
 E14 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA/CN
 E15 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, 3-BROMOPHENOL AND FORMALDEHYDE/CN
 E16 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, 3-BROMOPHENOL, FORMALDEHYDE,
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E17 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, FORMALDEHYDE AND PHENOL/CN
 E18 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL,
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E19 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE ((NH4)(OH)),
 3-BROMOPHENOL, FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E20 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE ((NH4)(OH)),
 FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E21 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, 3-BROMOPHENOL,
 FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E22 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL,
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E23 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL AND
 1,3,5,7-TETRAAZATRICYCLO(3.3.1.1^{3,7})DECANE/CN
 E24 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH UREA/CN
 E25 1 THPOH-NH3/CN

=> S E3

L1 1 THPC/CN

=> DIS L1 1 SQIDE

THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 6.15 U.S. DOLLARS
 DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 124-64-1 REGISTRY

CN Phosphonium, tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)-, chloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride (6CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN NSC 30698

CN Pyroset TKC

CN Tetrahydroxymethylphosphonium chloride

CN Tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphochloride

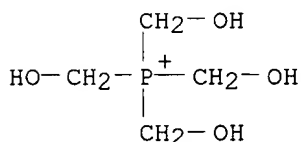
CN Tetramethylolphosphonium chloride

CN THPC

AR 16980-25-9

DR 2245-60-5

MF C4 H12 O4 P . Cl
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent; Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 CRN (24655-84-3)



● Cl⁻

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

695 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 106 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 695 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 50 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> E "THPC"/CN 25
 E1 1 THP-ADRIAMYCIN HCL/CN
 E2 1 THP-M/CN
 E3 1 --> THPC/CN
 E4 1 THPE/CN
 E5 1 THPO/CN
 E6 1 THPO PROTEIN (MOUSE STRAIN FVB/N CLONE MGC:6080 IMAGE:3593885)/CN
 E7 1 THPOH/CN
 E8 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE/CN
 E9 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 1,3-DICHLORO-2-PROPANOL AND UREA/CN
 E10 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 1,6-HEXANEDIAMINE/CN
 E11 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 3-BROMOPHENOL, 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE AND FORMALDEHYDE/CN
 E12 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 4-BROMOPHENOL, 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE, FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E13 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH 4-BROMOPHENOL, 1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE, FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT), TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM HYDROXIDE AND TETRAKIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)PHOSPHONI/CN
 E14 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA/CN

E15 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, 3-BROMOPHENOL AND FORMALDEHYDE/CN
 E16 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, 3-BROMOPHENOL, FORMALDEHYDE,
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E17 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, FORMALDEHYDE AND PHENOL/CN
 E18 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIA, FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL,
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E19 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE ((NH4)(OH)),
 3-BROMOPHENOL, FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E20 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE ((NH4)(OH)),
 FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL, TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E21 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, 3-BROMOPHENOL,
 FORMALDEHYDE, TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E22 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL,
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM ACETATE (SALT) AND
 TETRAKIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) PHOSPHONIUM PHOSPHATE (1:1) (SALT)/CN
 E23 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE, PHENOL AND
 1,3,5,7-TETRAAZATRICYCLO(3.3.1.1^{3,7})DECANE/CN
 E24 1 THPOH, POLYMER WITH UREA/CN
 E25 1 THPOH-NH3/CN

=> E "FOSCAN"/CN 25

E1 1 FOSBROM/CN
 E2 1 FOSCAMET/CN
 E3 1 --> FOSCAN/CN
 E4 1 FOSCARB/CN
 E5 1 FOSCARBOXIN/CN
 E6 1 FOSCARNET/CN
 E7 1 FOSCARNET SODIUM/CN
 E8 1 FOSCAVIR/CN
 E9 1 FOSCHLOR/CN
 E10 1 FOSCHLOR 50/CN
 E11 1 FOSCHLOR R/CN
 E12 1 FOSCHLOR R 50/CN
 E13 1 FOSCO 715/CN
 E14 1 FOSCOLIC ACID/CN
 E15 1 FOSDIOL/CN
 E16 1 FOSDIOL A/CN
 E17 1 FOSDIOL, POLYMER WITH 1,3-DIISOCYANATOMETHYLBENZENE, GUANIDINE
 AND POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE/CN
 E18 1 FOSDIOL, POLYMER WITH 1,3-DIISOCYANATOMETHYLBENZENE,
 POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE AND THIOUREA/CN
 E19 1 FOSDIOL, POLYMER WITH 1,3-DIISOCYANATOMETHYLBENZENE,
 POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE AND UREA/CN
 E20 1 FOSDIOL, POLYMER WITH ACETAMIDE, 1,3-DIISOCYANATOMETHYLBENZENE
 AND POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE/CN
 E21 1 FOSDIOL, POLYMER WITH CYANO GUANIDINE,
 1,3-DIISOCYANATOMETHYLBENZENE AND POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE/CN
 E22 1 FOSDIOL-GUANIDINE-POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE-TDI
 COPOLYMER/CN
 E23 1 FOSDIOL-POLYMETHYLENEPOLYPHENYLENEISOCYANATE-TDI-THIOUREA
 COPOLYMER/CN
 E24 1 FOSDRIN/CN
 E25 1 FOSECO/CN

=> S E3

L2 1 FOSCAN/CN

=> DIS L2 1 SQIDE

THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 6.15 U.S. DOLLARS

DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 122341-38-2 REGISTRY

CN Phenol, 3,3',3'',3'''-(7,8-dihydro-21H,23H-porphine-5,10,15,20-tetrayl)tetrakis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 3,3',3'',3'''-(7,8-Dihydroporphyrin-5,10,15,20-tetrayl)tetraphenol

CN 5,10,15,20-Tetra(m-hydroxyphenyl)chlorin

CN 5,10,15,20-Tetrakis(m-hydroxyphenyl)chlorin

CN 8-Dihydroporphyrin-5

CN EF 9

CN Foscan

CN mTHPC

CN Temoporfin

DR 851449-56-4

MF C44 H32 N4 O4

SR CA

LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CIN, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MRCK*, PATDPASPC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: WHO

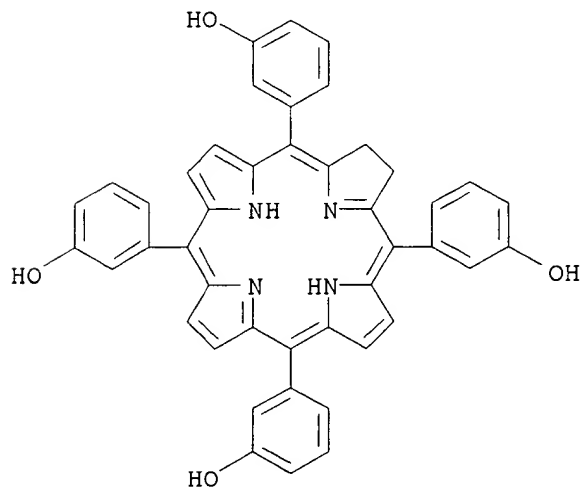
DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

282 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

20 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

282 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
14.17	14.38

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:15:49 ON 29 NOV 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Nov 2005 VOL 143 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Nov 2005 (20051128/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s l2
L3 282 L2

=> s l3 (L) antibod?
447951 ANTIBOD?
L4 2 L3 (L) ANTIBOD?

=> d ibib 1-2

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:747646 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:285081
TITLE: Photodynamic therapy compounds
INVENTOR(S): Vrouwenraets, Martinus Bernardus; Stigter, Marijke; Snow, Gordon Brian; Van Dongen, Augustinus Antonius Maria Silverster; Postmus, Pieter Edsge; Visser, Gerardus Wilhelmus Maria; Stewart, Fiona Anne; Oppelaar, Hugo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001074398	A1	20011011	WO 2000-GB1215	20000330
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
 DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2376001 AA 20011011 CA 2000-2376001 20000330
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-GB1215 W 20000330
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:285081
 REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:241777 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:41580
 TITLE: Development of meta-tetrahydroxyphenylchlorin-
 monoclonal antibody conjugates for photoimmunotherapy
 AUTHOR(S): Vrouwenraets, Maarten B.; Visser, Gerard W. M.;
 Stewart, Fiona A.; Stigter, Marijke; Oppelaar, Hugo;
 Postmus, Pieter E.; Snow, Gordon B.; van Dongen, Guus
 A. M. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery,
 Free University Hospital, Amsterdam, 1081 HV, Neth.
 SOURCE: Cancer Research (1999), 59(7), 1505-1513
 CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
 PUBLISHER: AACR Subscription Office
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s antibod
 L5 22 ANTIBOD
 => s antibod?
 L6 447951 ANTIBOD?
 => s 16 and 13
 L7 13 L6 AND L3
 => s 17 not py>1999
 6119825 PY>1999
 L8 2 L7 NOT PY>1999
 => d ibib 1-2

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:241777 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:41580
 TITLE: Development of meta-tetrahydroxyphenylchlorin-
 monoclonal antibody conjugates for
 photoimmunotherapy
 AUTHOR(S): Vrouwenraets, Maarten B.; Visser, Gerard W. M.;
 Stewart, Fiona A.; Stigter, Marijke; Oppelaar, Hugo;
 Postmus, Pieter E.; Snow, Gordon B.; van Dongen, Guus
 A. M. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery,
 Free University Hospital, Amsterdam, 1081 HV, Neth.
 SOURCE: Cancer Research (1999), 59(7), 1505-1513
 CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
 PUBLISHER: AACR Subscription Office
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:370899 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:133195
 TITLE: Selective accumulation of meso-tetra(hydroxyphenyl)chlorin in steroid-synthesizing cells of the rat adrenal gland
 AUTHOR(S): Colombo-Benkmann, Mario; Muhm, Markus; Gahlen, Johannes; Vry, Magnus-Sebastian; Deubzer, Hedwig; Holloschi, Andreas; Hafner, Matthias; Heym, Christine; Senninger, Norbert
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Surgery, Univ. of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany
 SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1998), 3260(Optical Investigations of Cells in Vitro and in Vivo), 136-140
 CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
 PUBLISHER: SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 2

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:370899 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:133195
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AB Rat adrenal glands fluoresce intensely after systemic application of meso-tetra(hydroxyphenyl)chlorin (m THPC). We investigated which parts of the adrenal gland accumulate mTHPC. Furthermore we examined the time course of adrenal mTHPC-accumulation. Ten male Wistar rats each were given 0.5 or 0.7 mg mTHPC kg⁻¹ i.v. Each two animals were perfused with normal saline and Zamboni fixative 6, 12, 24, 48 and 72 h after photosensitization. Untreated animals served as controls. Fluorescence was quantified on 20 µm frozen sections with CCD-camera and appropriate software. Immunohistochem. identified specific cell types with antibodies to steroid-synthesizing enzymes. The cortex exhibited an intense fluorescence, with weaker fluorescence of corticocytes in the zona glomerulosa compared to the other zones. Besides intensely fluorescing singly lying scattered cells, the medulla showed a faint mTHPC-induced fluorescence. Immunohistochem. revealed that intramedullary cells with intense fluorescence were corticocytes, showing a pos. reaction to the 21-β-hydroxylase antibody. Peak accumulation of mTHPC was always observed after 24 h. Our results indicate for the first time that only steroid synthesizing cells of the adrenal gland exhibit an intense photosensitizer-induced fluorescence. Thus mTHPC-application is an uncomplicated method to identify steroid-synthesizing cells, possibly

also in other organs.

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=> file pctfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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TOTAL

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SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 NOV 2005 <20051122/UP>

MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK: 200546 <200546/EW>

FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE

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>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE

http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html <

=> s ?thpc

L9 94 ?THPC

=> s antibod?

L10 82883 ANTIBOD?

=> s ?porphyrin or ?chlorin

3943 ?PORPHYRIN

511 ?CHLORIN

L11 4116 ?PORPHYRIN OR ?CHLORIN

=> s l11/ab

LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CHLORIN/A' FOR FILE 'PCTFULL'

LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CHLORIN' FOR FILE 'PCTFULL'

170 PORPHYRIN/AB

18 CHLORIN/AB

L12 182 (?PORPHYRIN/AB OR ?CHLORIN/AB)

Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the
specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation.

Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID'
would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you
used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may
interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term.
Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words,
for example, the Basic Index.

=> s (porphyrin or chlorin)/ab

170 PORPHYRIN/AB

81 PORPHYRINS/AB

229 PORPHYRIN/AB

((PORPHYRIN OR PORPHYRINS)/AB)

18 CHLORIN/AB

15 CHLORINS/AB

30 CHLORIN/AB

((CHLORIN OR CHLORINS)/AB)
L13 242 (PORPHYRIN OR CHLORIN)/AB

=> s 19 and 113
L14 11 L9 AND L13

=> s 114 and 110
L15 4 L14 AND L10

=> s 115 and conjugat?
70662 CONJUGAT?
L16 4 L15 AND CONJUGAT?

=> s 116 not py>1999
614766 PY>1999
L17 1 L16 NOT PY>1999

=> d ibib

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998025648 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): USE OF A TEXAPHYRIN IN OCULAR DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY
TITLE (FRENCH): UTILISATION DE TEXAPHYRINE DANS LA PREPARATION D'UN
MEDICAMENT EMPLOYE EN DIAGNOSTIC ET THERAPIE OCULAIRES
INVENTOR(S): BLUMENKRANZ, Mark, S.;
WOODBURN, Kathryn, W.;
MILLER, Richard, A.;
YOUNG, Stuart, W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PHARMACYCLICS, INC.;
BLUMENKRANZ, Mark, S.;
WOODBURN, Kathryn, W.;
MILLER, Richard, A.;
YOUNG, Stuart, W.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 9825648 A2 19980618
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE GH GM HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
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SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM
KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US22661 A 19971211
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1996-08/763,451 19961211

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:13:26 ON 29 NOV 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:13:54 ON 29 NOV 2005

E "M-THPC"/CN 25

E "THPC"/CN 25

L1 1 S E3

E "THPC"/CN 25

E "FOSCAN"/CN 25

L2 1 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:15:49 ON 29 NOV 2005

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L3          282 S L2
L4          2 S L3 (L) ANTIBOD?
L5          22 S ANTIBOD
L6          447951 S ANTIBOD?
L7          13 S L6 AND L3
L8          2 S L7 NOT PY>1999

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FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 14:18:03 ON 29 NOV 2005

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L9          94 S ?THPC
L10         82883 S ANTIBOD?
L11         4116 S ?PORPHYRIN OR ?CHLORIN
L12         182 S L11/AB
L13         242 S (PORPHYRIN OR CHLORIN)/AB
L14         11 S L9 AND L13
L15         4 S L14 AND L10
L16         4 S L15 AND CONJUGAT?
L17         1 S L16 NOT PY>1999

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=> s l11 and l10

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L18         1960 L11 AND L10

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=> s conjugat? and l18

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          70662 CONJUGAT?
L19         1515 CONJUGAT? AND L18

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=> s conjugat? (P) l6

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          70662 CONJUGAT?
          82883 ANTIBOD?
L20         47135 CONJUGAT? (P) L6

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=> s l20 and l11

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L21         1491 L20 AND L11

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=> s l11/clm

LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CHLORIN/C' FOR FILE 'PCTFULL'

LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CHLORIN' FOR FILE 'PCTFULL'

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          607 PORPHYRIN/CLM
          127 CHLORIN/CLM
L22         665 (?PORPHYRIN/CLM OR ?CHLORIN/CLM)

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=> s l21 not py>1999
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=> s conjugat? (P) l10
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=> s l11 (P) conjugat?
 70662 CONJUGAT?
 L25 1919 L11 (P) CONJUGAT?

=> s l25 and l24
 L26 1403 L25 AND L24

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 L27 20 L26 AND L9

=> s l27 not py>1999
 614766 PY>1999
 L28 2 L27 NOT PY>1999

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L28 ANSWER 1 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
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LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: SNOW, Robert, Allen
DOCUMENT TYPE: English
PATENT INFORMATION: Patent

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DESIGNATED STATES			
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APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1998-GB1444	A	19980519
PRIORITY INFO.:	GB 1997-9710049.9		19970519

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
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PRIORITY INFO.:	US 1996-08/763,451		19961211

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L28 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN

DETD 0 Photodynamic therapy of conditions in the eye characterized by neovascularization has been attempted using conventional porphyrin derivatives such as hematoporphyrin derivative (dihematoporphyrin ether), PHOTOFRIN[®]; porfimer sodium, and tin ethyl etiopurpurin. Problems have been encountered in this context due to interference from eye pigments, as described in U.S. Patent 5,576,013 to Williams, et al. for example. In addition, phthalocyanine and

benzoporphyrin derivatives have been used in photodynamic treatment. PCT publication WO 95/24930 and Miller et al.,

(Archives of Ophthalmology, June, 1995) relate to treatment of eye conditions

characterized by unwanted neovasculature comprising administering a green porphyrin

to the neovasculature and irradiating the neovasculature with light having a wavelength

of 550-695 nm. U.S. Patents 5,166,197 and 5,484,778 relate. . .

sodium

(PHOTOFRIN[®], requiring light of 630 nm and causing cutaneous photosensitivity that

may last for up to 6 weeks), and benzoporphyrin derivative

(BPD verteporfin, causing cutaneous photosensitivity of a few days). Lin et al. (IOVS 34:1303 Abstract 2953,

1993) relate to the photodynamic occlusion of choroidal vessels using benzoporphyrin

derivative BPD-MA. Bauman et al. (Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 37/3:S122 (abstract)

1996) relates to PDT of experimental choroidal neovascularization with.

an advantage in the ocular methods of

use provided herein, providing for rapid infusion as a bolus as compared to BPD,

mTHPC, or SnET2 which require solubilizing vehicles such as lipid environments, for

example; and further obviating the need for a lipophilic. . .

ABBREVIATIONS

ARMD Age related macular degeneration

7

BPD - Benzoporphyrin derivative

IN - Inferonasal

IT Inferotemporal

CNV (M) Choroidal neovascularization (membrane)

FWHM - full width half maximum

HDL - high-density lipoproteins

ICG indocyanine green

LDL Low density lipoprotein

Lu(III)T2BET - lutetium texaphyrin, T2BET

mTHPC Tetra(m-hydroxyphenyl)chlorin

NZW New Zealand White

OD Right eye

OS Left eye

PDT Photodynamic therapy

SN Superonasal

SnET2 - Tin etiopurpurin

ST Superotemporal

TGF- β - Transforming growth factor- β

Txp Texaphyrin

0 VEGF. . .

In an embodiment of the present invention, texaphyrins are further coupled to

site-directing molecules to form conjugates for targeted in

vivo delivery. "Site-

directing" means having specificity for targeted sites. "Specificity for targeted sites"

means that upon contacting the texaphyrin-conjugate with the targeted site, for example,

5 under physiological conditions of ionic strength, temperature, pH and the like, specific binding will occur. The interaction may occur due to specific electrostatic, hydrophobic, entropic or other interaction of certain residues of the conjugate with specific residues of the target to form a stable complex under conditions effective to promote the interaction. A site-directing. . . limited to: lipoproteins including low density lipoprotein; cholesterol; polyamides including peptides having affinity for an ocular receptor; proteins such as antibodies or an immunologically active fragment thereof;

15
oligonucleotides complementary to an ocular DNA or RNA; histamine; hormone
mimics such as morphine; a. . .

derivatives of amino acids like; derivatives thereof; and texaphyrin metal complexes. The term "appended to the texaphyrin complex-site directing molecule conjugate" means that the catalytic groups are attached either directly to the texaphyrin metal complex or to the texaphyrin complex via a linker or couple of variable length, or are attached to the ligand portion of a texaphyrin complex-ligand conjugate either with or without a linker or couple of variable length

the lipoprotein phase of the blood, LDL is expected to more efficiently deliver texaphyrin to the target tissue. A texaphyrin-LDL conjugate is selective for neovascularization since leakage of the conjugate is expected to occur only in neovasculature due to the large size of the conjugate. LDL can be isolated and purified according to the procedure of Havel et al., (J. Clin. Invest., 34:1345, 1995)

In most preferred embodiments, conjugates and appended groups are covalently bonded to the texaphyrin via a carbon-carbon, carbon-nitrogen, carbon-sulfur, or a carbon-oxygen bond, more preferably a. . .

Treatment of carboxylated texaphyrins with thionyl chloride or p-nitrophenol acetate would generate activated acyl species suitable for attachment to monoclonal antibodies or other biomolecules of interest. Standard in situ coupling methods (e.g., 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole) could be used to effect the conjugation

=> d his

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 L26 1403 S L25 AND L24
 L27 20 S L26 AND L9
 L28 2 S L27 NOT PY>1999

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?
 73267 CANCER?
 61391 TUMOR?
 21140 NEOPLAS?
 L29 91450 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s l24 and l11
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=> s l32 not py>1999
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. . . range, and they exhibit inherent selective uptake or biolocalization in certain tissues, particularly regions such as, for example, liver, atheroma or tumor tissue. Texaphyrins have exhibited significant tumor selectivity as detected by magnetic resonance imaging and fluorescence detection. Texaphyrins and water-soluble texaphyrins, method of preparation and various uses. . .

. . . an advantage in the ocular methods of use provided herein, providing for rapid infusion as a bolus as compared to BPD,

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 Txp Texaphyrin
 0 VEGF. . .

retinal or choroidal neovasculature, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, myopia,

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ocular inflammatory diseases, central serous retinopathy, subretinal neovascular

membrane, or neovasculature induced by neoplasm, such as melanoma or retinal

blastoma, for example. Treatment of abnormal vasculature related to pigmented and

nonpigmented ocular cancers, including melanoma is also contemplated in the use of

the present invention. Ocular melanoma includes uveal melanoma, and melanoma of the. . .

In an embodiment of the present invention, texaphyrins are further coupled to

site-directing molecules to form conjugates for targeted in vivo delivery. "Site-

directing" means having specificity for targeted sites. "Specificity for targeted sites"

means that upon contacting the texaphyrin-conjugate with the targeted site, for example,

5 under physiological conditions of ionic strength, temperature, pH and the like, specific

binding will occur. The interaction may occur due to specific electrostatic,

hydrophobic, entropic or other interaction of certain residues of the conjugate with

specific residues of the target to form a stable complex under conditions effective to

promote the interaction. A site-directing. . . limited to:

lipoproteins including low density lipoprotein; cholesterol; polyamides including peptides having affinity for an ocular

receptor; proteins such as antibodies or an immunologically active fragment thereof;

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oligonucleotides complementary to an ocular DNA or RNA; histamine; hormone

mimics such as morphine; a. . .

derivatives of amino acids

like; derivatives thereof; and texaphyrin metal complexes. The term "appended to the

texaphyrin complex-site directing molecule conjugate" means

that the catalytic groups

are attached either directly to the texaphyrin metal complex or to the texaphyrin

complex via a linker or couple of variable length, or are attached to the ligand portion o

0 a texaphyrin complex-ligand conjugate either with or without a linker or couple of variable length

. . . the lipoprotein phase of the blood, LDL is expected to more efficiently deliver texaphyrin to the target tissue. A texaphyrin-LDL conjugate is selective for neovascularization since leakage of the conjugate is expected to occur only in neovasculature due to the large size of the conjugate. LDL can be isolated and purified 0 according to the procedure of Haul et al., (J. Clin. Invest., 34:1345, 1995)

In most preferred embodiments, conjugates and appended groups are covalently bonded to the texaphyrin via a carbon-carbon, carbon-nitrogen, carbon-sulfur, or a carbon-oxygen bond, more preferably a. . .

. . . Treatment of carboxylated texaphyrins with thionyl chloride or p-nitrophenol acetate would generate activated acyl species suitable for attachment to monoclonal 5 antibodies or other biomolecules of interest. Standard in situ coupling methods (e.g., 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole) could be used to effect the conjugation

CLMEN. . . neovasculature, choroidal neovasculature, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, myopia, ocular inflammatory disease, central serous retinopathy, subretinal neovascular membrane, and neovasculature induced by neoplasm.

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